

WESTERN CAROLINIAN

VOL. IV.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1823.

Salisbury Academy.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the proprietors of this institution, the management of it, with its aids, has become his individual concern. To his friends, and the public, he looks with confidence for a portion of their patronage; to his business, and important employment, he ventures to promise the industrious application of more than twenty years' experience; united with a seal, excited by a conviction of its importance, and strengthened by habit. To parents and guardians, who may be disposed to place their children and wards under his care, he would remark, that his object has ever been, with the languages and higher branches of education, to insure a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. In addition to these things, the useful and practical parts of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Chemistry, when required, will be attended to. In the instruction of females, a regular system will be adopted. The object will be, to render them rational and interesting companions; and in their education, as well as in that of the other sex, those branches, which are of the greatest utility in the progress of life, will receive a superior degree of attention. One object will ever be kept in view—to inspire his pupils with a due degree of self-respect, to teach correct moral and religious views and taste; and, with parental solicitude to correct trivial, indecorous, and licentious habits, with sexes, and in pupils of every age, attention will be paid to spelling, reading, writing and composition. His way to all those accomplishments, in the capable manager, will be his aim; and the same attention will be paid to more English scholars, as to those who are destined for higher institutions. Justice to himself urges him to state, that, in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the thorough and critical method recommended by the Messrs. Ussher, and so admirably pursued at our school. To enable him to effect this, an extensive collection of the most approved grammars and lexicons, among which are the *Thesaurus*, of *Ainsworth*; the *Lexicons* of *Hedericus*, *Pariburst*, &c.; the grammars of the *Messrs. de Port Royal*, *Wexenburgh*, *Goodrich*, *Moore*, *Valpy*, &c. have been procured; to which his pupils have liberty to refer. To facilitate the study of Geography, an excellent set of Globes, with *Lavoine's* other Atlases, and an extensive collection of maps, have been provided.

The graded tuition will be five, six, and seven dollars, in advance, into the hands of Thomas L. Collier, Esq., who has kindly consented to act as agent for the subscriber.

JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN.

Salisbury, Aug. 31, 1823.—'47

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT, in Equity, of Rowan County, made on the petition of William Chambers, George Miller and wife, and John Newnan and wife, the following valuable Lands will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 24th day of June next, viz.

One tract containing six hundred and forty acres, lying on both sides of Crane Creek, called the Spring Hill tract. This body of Land lies about two miles from Salisbury, and has upon it an excellent dwelling house, where the late Maxwell Chambers resided, and after him John Chambers. It has all the necessary out-houses, stables, &c. Convenient to the dwelling is a house for currying on the distilling business. There is also one and productive meadow in excellent order. But the most valuable establishment situated on this tract is the Tan Yard. This tannery uniting many advantages as any in the state. It has a large number of vats, in excellent order; all the houses necessary for currying and finishing the leather, and for preserving the bark; a house for currying on the shoe-making business, &c. : bark may always be obtained at this establishment in large quantities, and on very reasonable terms; and there is always ready sale for the leather.

One tract, of about forty acres, which on the north side of Crane creek, adjoining the spring Hill tract.

One tract, containing about twenty acres, lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to the Trading ford, about one mile from Salisbury.

One tract, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, lying about three miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Wm. Smith, Henry Kern, and others. This land is covered with valuable timber of all sorts; it particularly abounds with fine pine and oak timber, which is valuable on account of its vicinity to several saw-mills. The soil itself is of a very good quality.

One tract of six-tenths of an acre, which will be sold with the last above mentioned tract; it is valuable for an excellent spring on it.

One other tract, of one hundred three and a half acres, lying on the waters of Third Creek adjoining the mill lands lately owned by Martin Henderleman; the timber on this tract is valuable, being so convenient to the said mills.

The conditions of the sale is, a credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and of eighteen months for the other half. Bonds with approved securities will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

May 4, 1823.

7wt58

Sign, Coach, and House

PINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—'49

The thorough-bred Horse

DION,

WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Charriot; his sire, the old imported Dion; whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During that time, he has won six races—three two-mile, and three one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. His muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they do not produce common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.

The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

Salisbury, May 15, 1823. 10t3

DULON.

THE subscriber having purchased this much admired Horse from his former owner, Mr. Holder, will continue him at the stands above mentioned in the Western Carolinian, and in bills. A reduction in price seems to be called for by the general pressure of the times, Dulon will hereafter stand at seven dollars the season, four dollars the single leap, and twelve dollars to insure. Any gentleman putting five mares, or more, shall have deduction of one dollar each, from the above prices. The subscriber hopes, from this deduction in price, that Dulon will meet with such an encouragement as a horse of his qualities merits.

JNO. N. PHIFER.

May 22, 1823. 3t37

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and at a fair rate, by sending, may depend, leaving their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present....and the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14t66

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simeson, Jr. Orr. Att. Leived in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3mt58.—Price adv. 84.

State of North-Carolina,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April Term, 1823. Jacob Fols and Bettie his wife, Jacob Snider and Sarah his wife, John Bothrock and Caty his wife, Philip Reich and Anna his wife, Christian Zimmerman, Rosina Zimmerman widow of John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, Christian Hanes and Henry Shore, executors of said John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, vs. John Zimmerman and Philip Zimmerman: Original bill, praying that the real estate of John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, should be sold. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John and Philip Zimmerman, the defendants in this case do not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that unless the said defendants appear at the new Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and the cause heard ex parte. Copy from minutes.

JOHN MILLER, Clk.

Test. JOHN MILLER, Clk.

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JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. C.

6wt57

Constables' Attachments

NOR sale at the office of the Carolinian; and

F also, Constables' Capises.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—'49

Estate of J. A. Pearson.

AT May Term of Rowan county court, 1823, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of James A. Pearson, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, are requested to have them duly prepared for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

6wt61 A. NESBITT, adm'r.

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Mock Old Field, in Rowan county, on the twenty-third of June next, (the sale to continue from day to day) the personal property belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson; consisting of a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Terms of credit, &c. will be made known on the days of sale. A. NESBITT, adm'r.

May 28, 1823. 4wt59

Catawba Navigation

COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Catawba Navigation Company, is required at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 30th day of June next, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Directors of said company, and other business of importance to the interests of the company will be transacted. All those interested are requested to attend. By order of the Board.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, on Thursday, the 28th day of August next, on the premises in Iredell county, on Hunting creek, a valuable tract of land, containing 577 acres, well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, tobacco, and grass. All gentlemen wanting to purchase, will find the right of the property a sufficient recommendation, and would do well to come and look at the land before the day of sale, as I am determined to move to the west next fall. The probability is, there may be a bargain had in this property. AND MITCHELL.

May 19, 1823. 3t57

Cotton Saw Gins,

WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a curious and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smiting.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks, of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c. A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 carbined maple rifle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

March 24, 1823. '46

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of Grimes & Cooper, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy wishing elegant chairs.

Having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State.

Old chairs and settles repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared,

with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,

JOHN COOPER.

*39

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term.

JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—'45

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th inst. his negro fellow, named STEVEN, a stout, well made fellow, about twenty-six years of age, sown down, crooked, upper teeth decayed, supposed to have on blue linsey coat, light blue pantaloons; was bought from a negro drover of the name of Wilson, who said he bought him from a Mr. Coleman, near Danville, N. Carolina. Said negro has a wife and two children in that neighborhood, and will, of course, make for that place. Any person taking up and confining said negro in any jail, so that the owner will get him, shall receive the above reward, with all lawful expenses paid. Letters directed to Yorkville post office, S. C. will be thankfully received by W. BARROW.

3t59

"The WOLF."

Who is Alexander von Humboldt? Who is Frederic of Prussia? Who is Leopold of Austria? Why, the men are of very different characters. Now, what right have Frederic and Francis, the shallow states, to traverse the world, and to meet and encounter this without being requested? The upstarts have no right, in bands of ragged and armed heels, constitutes such rights, as declaration of which would not suffice, in getting them off the stage on which they are acting so flagitious a part.

LINES.

Addressed to a Mother, on the Death of two Infants.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

EXTRA I.

Charles Vining, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

Dear Sirs.—In late number of the Raleigh Register, I noticed a proposition made by you, on the part of the Rowan Agricultural Society, to the county societies forming under the late act of the legislature for the promotion of agriculture and domestic industries. I could not help feeling some pleasure at seeing this article, because it indicates at least, that this public measure, intended, by some of the most enlightened of our citizens, was of great utility, and approved by a very general concurrence of voices in the assembly, will not like many other plans intended for the same purpose, prove nearly useless, want of those corresponding efforts on the part of the community, which are indispensable, in order to carry such a measure into effect.

Liberal and enlightened are the provisions of this act; still I venture to predict, that they will be of little use, if our farmers remain incapable of their importance, as to neglect to form the county societies, or to attend the meetings of the societies, when formed, or finally, if they neglect to engage heart and hand, in carrying into effect, by their own efforts, the measure which has thus been adopted for their encouragement.

In order that the public may receive the advantages, resulting from the combined experience and wisdom of all the county societies, the board of agriculture has been wisely constituted; and, composed as it is of those who, from the rank they hold in their respective associations, may be supposed to be earnest for the advancement of the objects in view, its members may be expected to exhibit the most enlarged and enlightened views, that are any where to be found among our citizens, respecting the nature of their trust, and the manner in which it is to be executed. In short, it is reasonable to look to the board for both wisdom and zeal;—wisdom in devising the means and modes of improvement; and zeal in their accomplishment. We may indulge the hope, moreover, that they will be superior to local prejudices, and will make the interests of the state at large, the object of their measures;—that they will regard such improvements as are calculated to benefit large sections of the state, at once, as coming particularly under their province, and as being the kind of interests which are especially committed to their charge.

Suggestions of this kind will, it is presumed, be the more admissible now, since board of agriculture are not yet designated, and consequently nothing personal can be either intended or inferred. We believe, too, that whenever the members of the board are ascertained, they will not be averse to learning the opinions and wishes of their fellow citizens and constituents; and I should esteem it fortunate, if these hints should be the means of eliciting from others, a similar disclosure of their views respecting this important subject:—a subject more closely allied with our interests at present, and more worthy of our attention, than the political concerns of all the world besides. Such intimations, however, are to be regarded, not as rules to direct them, but as materials, which they may make use of to a greater or less extent, as they shall see fit. But I hope that they, and all the agricultural societies, will remember one thing at least, that this money has been appropriated on purpose to be expended, and that it is not to be laid out, but to be

expended according to each individual, its importance to the whole community may be truly prodigious, although it be not such as to promise the poor man sudden opulence, or to the rich man a vast increase of his profits. Why has that celebrated saying of Dean Swift, in which he represents the man "who teaches how to make one additional blade of grass grow, is more truly a patriot than the whole race of politicians?" why has this saying been so highly prized, as to have been echoed hundreds of times in various parts of the world, every year since it was written? The reason is plain; he who communicates to the public a method of adding only a small item to each individual man's crop, adds a most important sum to the aggregate amount. Nor is this additional sum limited to the present year: It is equally to influence the amount of succeeding years and ages. Hence, any improvement which is made in a mechanical art, which is carried on to a greater extent, is esteemed of great value, although, in itself, it may appear inconsequential. Thus, as the art of tanning leather, of manufacturing cotton goods, or of making potter's ware, what seem at first view but trifling improvements, have been rewarded by the English government, with very high premiums, on account of the extent of the arts to which they respectively applied. The same is the case with the art of agriculture. Its productions are, of all others, the most extensive and important to society; and hence, any causes which affect the amount of each individual crop, are to be regarded as worthy of the utmost attention, al-

timents and wishes, and I believe too, that I speak the minds of all my brother farmers, who feel any interest in the improvements contemplated, or have any serious determination to lend a hand towards helping them forward.

In the first place, then, we hope that the formation of agricultural societies, will be the means of securing to every farmer, who chooses to put in practice what he learns, immediate advantages; so that he will find his next year's crop the better for it; that the same amount of labor, (making due allowances for the season,) has produced him more fruits than it ever did before. Experience, moreover, proves that the greater part of mankind are influenced chiefly by the hopes of present advantages, and comparatively little by those which are distant. Hence, unless our societies can promise a speedy reward to the efforts which they recommend, there is little hope that the great body of the citizens will engage with much zeal in improvements.

But, notwithstanding this propensity in human nature to be influenced by the hope of present advantages only, or at least, by them chiefly, yet it is no doubt much wiser to look to our permanent interests; to consult, not merely what will be best for the present year, but what will be best for five, ten, fifty or a hundred years to come. As this is the part of wisdom, in relation to all things that affect the condition of man, so it is precisely what I conceive to be the most rational way of improving the interests of agriculture; and, although, as was hinted before, we cannot expect the hearty co-operation of the majority, unless we hold out the prospects of present or immediate advantages, yet, we evidently ought to consider permanent benefits as far more deserving of attention, than those which are merely temporary; and to take our measures accordingly—that is, while we endeavor to affect an immediate increase of profits, that we shall hold this object to be far less important than to add to the intrinsic value of our estates, by rendering our land more fertile—by devising means to avoid wearing them out, and to reclaim such as are already exhausted—by opening new sources of profit, and new objects of enterprise: and, in short, by consulting, in every possible way, how to stamp a lasting value, not only on individual estate, but also on all the territory comprised within the limits of the commonwealth. Indeed, in order to secure these ultimate advantages, temporary sacrifices are to be made, however repugnant they may be to the feelings.

It is a mistake, into which many will be in danger of falling, to expect too much from these associations, and thereby reannex all those benefits which they had anticipated, they will rail at such associations as altogether useless. But what did they expect? Perchance they hoped that forming an agricultural society would improve their crops, without any thing further; and had never supposed that they were to attend its meetings—to compare their own experience with that of their neighbors—to learn from those who were acknowledged to be the best farmers; and to return home with a firm and effectual determination to reduce to practice what they had learned. Or perhaps they had done all this, and therefore expected that the next year their crops would be doubled. Let us not either entertain or inspire any such fallacious hopes; but let us bear in mind, that solid and lasting improvements of every kind, are, usually, obtained only by long and persevering efforts: Nor, on the other hand, let any one undervalue the good actually to be obtained, and that it is not to be laid out, but to be

expended according to each individual, its importance to the whole community may be truly prodigious, although it be not such as to promise the poor man sudden opulence, or to the rich man a vast increase of his profits. Why has that celebrated saying of Dean Swift, in which he represents the man "who teaches how to make one additional blade of grass grow, is more truly a patriot than the whole race of politicians?" why has this saying been so highly prized, as to have been echoed hundreds of times in various parts of the world, every year since it was written? The reason is plain; he who communicates to the public a method of adding only a small item to each individual man's crop, adds a most important sum to the aggregate amount. Nor is this additional sum limited to the present year: It is equally to influence the amount of succeeding years and ages. Hence, any improvement which is made in a mechanical art, which is carried on to a greater extent, is esteemed of great value, although, in itself, it may appear inconsequential. Thus, as the art of tanning leather, of manufacturing cotton goods, or of making potter's ware, what seem at first view but trifling improvements, have been rewarded by the English government, with very high premiums, on account of the extent of the arts to which they respectively applied. The same is the case with the art of agriculture. Its productions are, of all others, the most extensive and important to society; and hence, any causes which affect the amount of each individual crop, are to be regarded as worthy of the utmost attention, al-

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This consideration leads me to confine myself, sir, more particularly to the position of the Rowan Agricultural Society, the discussion of which will afford the subject of my next letter.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER RALEIGH.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

The following details of the most barbarous and savage murder we recollect of having heard of for many a day, are taken from the Milledgeville (Georgia) Southern Recorder:

It appears there had been a fishing party during the day, composed, perh. of relations, of which party JOHN M. WILLIAMS, the person who committed the shocking deed, was one. On their return in the evening, accompanied by his brother in-law and wife, he appeared in an ill humour with his wife, and descended even to abuse, but by the interposition of those present, he desisted, and the storm that appeared lowering, passed over without leaving any vestiges indicative of its recurrence; but alas! it was a fatal security into which he had lulled their suspicions! When about to depart, he bade the sister of his wife, in an impressive manner, to bid her farewell; but not suspecting the import of this prophetic observation, they proceeded homewards. Ere they had been absent fifteen minutes, he commenced his abominable designs by upbraiding her with *inconveniences*, and by stabbing her. She immediately fled, but in consequence of her inability, occasioned by giving birth to an infant then not ten days old, he easily overtook her, and with a severe blow brought her senseless to the ground.—Commanding the assistance of a negro girl who was close at hand, he reconducted her to the house, and placed her on the bed, when animation was soon restored; then, with unexampled ferocity he caught up the infant, and with unrelentless fury, cast it into the yard; returning to the bedside with his knife drawn, he recommended his abuse of his wife, and attempted to extort confessions by repeatedly stabbing her, renewing his inquiries, with a hellish satisfaction, at each successive stab.

We were last there, plundering plantations and murdering the inhabitants. A considerable body of Cavalry was sent out after them, and brought in five prisoners. The militia were also under arms, and scouring the country.

P. S. You will frequently hear of vessels of a piratical character and appearance chasing vessels on this side the Island. Do not believe it—our schooners often chase vessels, but there are no pirates here; and but few of the accounts you have heard are to be credited.

INTELLIGENCE.

"Fights of war, and of adventures new."

FROM EUROPE.

Skirmishing.—Several letters have been received at New York by the Elizabeth, dated the 21st April, from respectable houses in Havre, which state that articles were received there (not published in French papers) of several attacks have been made by detachments of French troops on the Spaniards before Pamplona, in which the former had met very serious losses.

Another Revolution in embryo.

A commercial friend, says the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, just arrived from Sicily, informs us that the state of things in that island is still considered as very precarious by the intelligent foreign residents. The people seem to be meditating a new attempt at a revolution. It is said that they have stores of arms and ammunition secretly prepared, and that they are only waiting for a favorable moment to rise against the foreign troops still kept among them by the king of Naples, and to establish a government of their own. He states that while lying in the harbour frequent solicitations were made by the Sicilians for supplies of gunpowder, and that there were various indications of a dissatisfied spirit. Many of the higher orders of the inhabitants express much dissatisfaction with the present state of things; and individuals among the clergy in private utter sentiments decidedly in favor of independence and liberty.

FROM COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Commodore Porter's squadron, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

"Allenton, Thompson's Island, May 11, 1823.

We have just returned from a most fatiguing cruise, but I have not time to enter into all the details. It has resulted in the capture of the piratical schooner Pilot and a felucca by the schooners and barges under Captain Cassin—the burning of three piratical schooners (in consequence of our approach) by the pirates—the burning by our boats of one vessel on the stocks and about a dozen houses in different piratical establishments under the Colorado Reef, and the complete breaking up and dispersion of all the piratical gangs on this side of the Island. It is not believed that a single pirate is to be found afloat between Point Yacatos and Cape Antonio; but the interior of the Island is much infested by them. Large bands of them were roving

we were last there, plundering plantations and murdering the inhabitants. A considerable body of Cavalry was sent out after them, and brought in five prisoners. The militia were also under arms, and scouring the country.

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Extract from a letter, dated

MATANZAS, MAY 4.

"Commodore Porter, though his health has been extremely bad, in consequence of exposure, is making the most active exertions to protect the commerce of the country on this coast, and the privations and exposure of officers and men are very great. In last night and to-day (Sunday) the officers and crews of all the vessels have been at work the whole day getting coal and water to go out early tomorrow with the convoy. The barges have taken a piratical felucca to leeward."

SOUTH AMERICA.

COM. DANELS TAKEN!

By an arrival at New York we learn, with regret, that the Colombian frigate Maria Francisco, commodore Danels, and corvette Carabobo, have been captured by two Spanish frigates, after a well contested action. The Spanish vessels mounted the one 54 and the other 44 guns. As the action lasted from 3 till half past 5 P. M. there must have been dreadful havoc on both sides. The Maria Francisco and the Carabobo have both been carried into Puerto Cabello. The official account is looked for with anxiety—when it will doubtless be found that the commodore maintained untarnished the flag of the Republic.

The Spanish vessels are reported to be one of 54 and the other of 44 guns. It is supposed that great slaughter must have been made on both sides. The Maria Francisco and the Carabobo have both been carried into Puerto Cabello. The official account of the action may be shortly expected.—*Balt. Pat.*

BALTIMORE, MAY 27.

The following intelligence we have received from the office of the New York Gazette, under date of Sunday noon.—The Colombian National sch. Gen. Sonder, John Smith, commander, arrived this morning from Laguira, having on board His Excellency Senior Jose Maria Salazar, Colombian Minister to the

United States, and Suite, and also Senator Lazarras Patuzos, Consul General.

Captain Smith informs us, that Commodore Danels only received a slight wound in the action with the Spanish frigate and corvette.—He also states that the Colombian ships were partly dismantled at the time of the action, and one of them had only 13 guns mounted. The loss of killed and wounded on the part of the Colombians were about 150. Negotiations were on foot between the Royalists at Puerto Cabello, and the Colombians, for an exchange of prisoners, which would no doubt shortly take place.

By this vessel the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received Caracas papers to the 3d inst. inclusive. The fort of Mirador de Solano, at Vigia, (back of Porto Cabello) capitulated to the Colombians on the 24th of April.

We have also received the first number of a new and well-printed weekly paper, called "El COLOMBIANO," which will be published in English and Spanish. In the prospectus the publishers say, that the immediate object of this publication is to cement friendly relations between the Republic of Colombia and foreign nations; to spread abroad a just opinion of our prosperity and resources; and introduce at home, whatever is wise or useful in the institutions, arts and sciences of other countries.

We have it from undoubted authority (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser,) that the ship Bolivar was not in the engagement off Port Cabello of the 3d ult. she being at that time off Curacao. The only Colombian vessels engaged were the Maria Francisca and Carabobo, which fought the two frigates desperately. No account of killed or wounded on either side has been received that entitled to credit.

NEW-YORK, MAY 21.

Sea Serpent, Sea Devil, or one other Monster, seen by the ship Auglass, Capt. Brown, from New York bound to Curacao. Sailed from New York on the 2d of April. On the 6th at 3 P. M. discovered, as was supposed, vessel bottom upwards, three points of the serpent, braced sharp, and cut up within 40 feet of the serpent, being in the form of a turtle, height above water 10 or 15 feet, length 25 or 30 fms, breadth 12, with ears or flappers on each side one third of the way forward from the tail, length of them twelve to sixteen feet, one on each side near his tail 5 or 6 feet in length, tail 20 or 25 fm, with a large lion face over his tail, (as I should say,) shell or body of the serpent, looked like a clinker built vessel of 30 tons, bottom up, with the seams & laps newly paid—some large barrels about the body. It then was steering S. E.; his velocity through the water 5 knots per hour.—A vessel to run foul of this monster, would receive injury. By the course he was then steering he would fetch Bermuda.

P. S. Any gentlemen having doubts of the description of this monster, are referred to Mr. John Houston, passenger, or the officers and crew of the ship.

JOHN BROWN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 21.

RACES AT NEW YORK.—Strong doubts have been entertained, all along, until within a few days, whether the great match between Eclipse against "any horse that could be produced on a given day," would take place, or whether the forfeit money, \$3000, would be abandoned, and the business would end. But it is now announced in the circle of the knowing ones, that the race will positively be run, "deck or nothing," say the Southern sportsmen; and so say we. Three of the Southern turf horses, viz. Henry, Chidders, and Betsey Richards, with their owners, passed through N. York yesterday forenoon, on their way to the Union Race Course.

The Races.—The New York American of Saturday, says—The stakes of \$20,000 a side, for the match race, were this day deposited in the Branch Bank. The hour of starting on each day will be one o'clock punctually. Arrangements, have been made for the benefit of those who not being able to go to the great race of Tuesday, feel nevertheless much interest in the result, to communicate the same without delay to the city. If Eclipse win, a white flag will be hoisted at the Liberty pole at Brooklyn; if he lose, a pendant will be hoisted over a white flag. All the horses will show this afternoon on the course.

BALTIMORE, MAY 22.

Fast sailing.—The beautiful brig Hyperion, captain De Valençin, of Baltimore, has arrived at the Texel, (Holland) in the remarkably short passage of nineteen days only.—*Patriot*.

At the late meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Georgia, the Right Rev. Dr. Bowes was elected Bishop of the Diocese. Dr. B. is now Bishop of the two Dioceses, of South Carolina and Georgia.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1823.

CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Delegates from the several Captains' companies in Rowan, is requested in the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday the 4th day of July next. It is hoped that all the Delegates will give their punctual attendance, as one of the objects of the meeting is to make arrangements for choosing persons to attend the meeting to be held at Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in November next.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence. June 10, 1823.

"In the wreath that decks the flowing bowl, Fell adders his, and poison'd serpents roll!"

More EFFECTS.....A man named Charles Forrest, near Salem, N. J. went home DRUNK on the 10th ult.; and because his wife and young daughter hid his jug, he fell on them, and beat them so brutally, that the daughter died shortly after, and the wife is not expected to survive the bruises she received. The wretch was committed to jail.

Surprising accident! We learn that during the last session of Moore county court, the election for Sheriff, and other officers, was pending, the bench crowded with magistrates, and the galleries full of people,—the presiding magistrate having received all the ball and being ready to canvass them, cried out with a thundering voice, "are you *alive*?" at that instant the floor of the Court-House gave way, with a terrific crash, and all in it were tumbled to the bottom a distance of twelve or fourteen feet, to a chaotic and affrighted mass of *dead* nature!" An inconceivable struggle then took place; the general cry, "Save himself who can!"

The crippled victim hopped out of the ruins, like "out of a meal tub;" and, although there were some broken bones, and much *broken* flesh, we are told that every human being who went in at the Court-House did come out of "the pit of" ruins alive, *alive* like to be.

It would, we suppose, be thought invincible to say that "great Patron of the legal profession exerted his guardian care over his *reputed* child on this occasion; but it so happened, not a "mother's son" of them was in the Court-House when the accident occurred.

Shorts of the Chase. A New Jersey paper, now before us, relates rather a merry instance of a chase between a tipsy constable and a prisoner, who had escaped from him. It appears that the poor fellow was under arrest for debt, and that the constable was taking him to jail in a sulky. The officer, in his *accusation*, seized the reins, struck the prisoneer, and drove off, at full speed, the constable, from the impulse of the moment, very foolishly rushed out of the door, and pushed on full tilt after the man, and *there*! After running one or two blocks in this way, he found he would be overtaken, unless he procured a nag of more bottom; he accordingly mounted his horse offered him by a friend, and by help of whip and spur, came up with and cured his man, after a chase of twelve miles!

Our foreign advices this week, are no later than what we published last. War has commenced; Spain must maintain her independence at the mouth of her cannon, or her citizens will become the vassals of the "holy league." It seems that at the first onset the French made, they met with a more determined resistance than they anticipated. We shall doubtless receive, in time for next week's paper, very interesting details of operations in the Spanish peninsula.

TOWN OF "MARION."

Twelve lots in this new town, in which the county buildings of Davidson have been located by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, were sold on Tuesday, the 3d inst. The prices which the lots brought, exceeded all calculation. We are told that one lot was sold for two hundred dollars.

When we consider the great diversity of opinion in Davidson relative to the jo-

cation of their county, and the powerful opposition which it has met, it is evident that any person should be found who would bid a liberal price for lots in Marion, which is ever ready to seize on objects of speculation, whether they be profitable or ruinous, an after consideration.

We learn that a great effort will be made next Legislature, to locate the Court House in Lexington.

Office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

Three years have elapsed since the establishment of the Western Carolinian. During this period, the number of subscribers to the paper has been gradually and steadily increasing; and at this time our subscription list is so respectable, that were our patrons to exercise a moiety of the punctuality in paying for the news, that we do in furnishing them with it, we should be enabled to "go on our way rejoicing," and eat our bread in peace and contentment, free from the anxious and corroding cares of want.

Few persons, except those who have tried it, have an adequate idea of the expense, the labor, and the lavish application, necessary in publishing a Newspaper; for were it generally known how hardly an Editor of a newspaper earns the pittance of public bounty which falls to his share, we are sure there is virtuous feeling enough in the community to yield him that pittance cheaply and punctually.

To those friends and patrons of our establishment, who have given it their efficient support, through evil and through good report, we tender our most grateful acknowledgments. Their patronage has enabled us, thus far, to "purge the even tenor of our way,"—to feed the appetite; to clothe the body; to stand up among our neighbors unabashed; to look with confidence in the face of all mankind; and to elbow our way through the crowd of the world, unmolested by Sheriffs, Constables, or any other catchpole of the law.

To deserve and receive that patronage in future, shall be the aim, the zealous endeavor, and the best reward of the Editor.

As the expenses of this establishment are beginning to bear an inverse ratio to its receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay \$1 50 in advance; and it seems that all many of them ever intend

three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

PHILIP WHITE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
To the General Correspondent's Committee for the State.

Lincoln County, N. C. May 5, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: The corresponding committee of Lincoln county have been requested by the general meeting of representatives, which took place at Lincoln on the Wednesday of the April Superior Court, to report the progress which they have made in ascertaining the voice of the freemen of this county on the subject of calling a Convention. We have no charge to request your attention an early period, to that part of the resolution adopted at Raleigh, which relates to the election of Delegates to Raleigh. As it might be of some importance that those elections should be uniform, and as the object is to be fully understood by all, you will inform this committee of the general understanding upon Delegates, at open separate polls for some have contended, might possibly produce some confusion, and be attended with trouble and expense, to an individual who might be elected to the Assembly; and this would probably be the case, in many instances, should it be intended to clothe the Delegate with other power than that of merely devising some plan, than that of the ultimate meeting of a Convention.

We have been likewise requested to state further, in order to prevent as practicable, all attempts at undue and pernicious alterations of our Constitution, and also to quiet the fears and jealousies arising from an apprehension of this, that, so far as the voice of the people of this county has been ascertained, it is decidedly opposed to any material alteration of the Constitution,—or perhaps we may say, *public*; and few people have been so cal-

with more correctness say, to any alterations whatever, but those pointed out by the friends of the measure at their meeting in Raleigh.

In pursuance of the duty which has devolved upon us, and to exhibit a view of the state of the business in this county, we beg leave to state, that the subject of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of our state, was taken into consideration at an early day in this county. A large and respectable meeting of our citizens took place at the court house last October. At this meeting, sundry resolutions were adopted approving of the measure; a committee of correspondence was appointed, and a resolution passed, recommending a General Meeting of representatives from each Captain's District, at Lincolnton, on the Tuesday of our January Court. This meeting approved of the proceedings of the friends of a Convention at Raleigh, and entered into measures to obtain the voice of every free-man in the county. Altho' every precaution appeared to be taken to insure a general vote upon the question, it appears that, owing to some misunderstanding, there are some two or three companies in which no vote has yet been taken. In all the companies in which the vote was taken, the names of the voters were likewise enrolled; and every fairness appears to have been used to obtain a free, dispassionate and unbiased expression of opinion. The result of this vote presents an aggregate of 1571 for, and 231 against, the call of a Convention.

Thus we have gone silently, but steadily, and, we trust, advisedly on; actuated by no wild and heedless spirit of innovation, and not regardless of the possible danger of other imperfections being implanted in our constitution when those of which we now complain shall be eradicated,—but, still determined to assert our rights and privileges, and trusting to the good sense of our fellow citizens, and the benevolent Providence of Him who rules the destinies of nations, for a happy result.

This committee would be wanting in their duty to themselves, and would be doing great injustice to the minority, were they not to state, that those who compose that body, fully and justly appreciate the great and important principle for which the majority are contending,—that of an equal representative state government; and that the opposition, so far as we have been able to discover, originates entirely from a cautious prudence, and an honest jealousy, lest their rights might be in some other respect infringed upon. It is believed, however, that this objection is giving and that many who voted in the negative, would now readily vote in favor of the measure. So strongly was this opinion entertained by the representatives at our late general meeting in April last, that, in order to present our county an undivided phalanx in favor of a Convention, it was proposed to recommend that the vote should be again taken in those companies which were most divided. That the result would be as desired, we cannot feel a doubt. An equal representation in the councils of our country appears to be the wish of all. It is a right which they believe was guaranteed to every free-man from the Declaration of Independence. And so fully are we convinced of the correctness of this principle, that we will not harbour a suspicion that the citizens of this county would not be found as zealous advocates for it if they lived in a small, as a large county,—in the East, as in the West. It is to perfect our system of government, *extreme*, *so* *as* *to* *equalize* *their* *unalienable* *rights* *and* *privileges*, that urge this measure. No hostility to the East, no ungenerous wish to dominate over smaller counties, no desire for far reaching innovation, has any influence amongst us. We trust we are actuated by soberer and more correct views of the principles of government. But shall we, who were among the first to proclaim Liberty and Equality to a benighted world, content ourselves to march in the rear of every advancement towards political improvement? Shall it be said of the people of North Carolina, that they are afraid to meet the election of Delegates to Raleigh. As it might be of some importance that those elections should be uniform, and as the object is to be fully understood by all, you will inform this committee of the general understanding upon Delegates, at open separate polls for some have contended, might possibly produce some confusion, and be attended with trouble and expense, to an individual who might be elected to the Assembly; and this would probably be the case, in many instances, should it be intended to clothe the Delegate with other power than that of merely devising some plan, than that of the ultimate meeting of a Convention.

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led as to have remained unobserving and indifferent spectators of the triumphant march of the principles of equal rights and privileges. That this greatest of all political blessings is not alike bestowed upon all the citizens of this state, is known to all. That by the peculiar structure of our Constitution, a small minority of the citizens of this state may, and do, govern the majority, is known, and here universally felt. Prdm these grievances the people have a right to seek redress,—and they have sought it. Petition after petition has been preferred to the legislature, that they might, in their wisdom, devise some plan for obtaining a remedy at the least possible hazard or excitement. The Legislature have constantly turned a deaf ear to these petitions, spurned from their halls, and mocked our complaints. From that source we can expect no aid or counsel. To the People themselves, in their sovereign capacity, the rightful depositaries of all power in free governments, *We now appeal*. Satisfied of the justice of our cause, we feel confident that they will rise in their might, assert their rights, and stamp the seal of approbation on our proceedings.

With great respect, we are,
Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

John Wilfong,
Andrew Hoyle,
Alex'r. McCorkle,
Lawson Henderson,
John Hoke,
Robert Johnston,
Daniel M. Forney,

Corresponding
Committee of
Lincoln Co.

THE BAPTISTS.

On the 5th ultimo, the Baptist General Convention, then in session at Washington City, proceeded to the President's house, where they were received by the President with courtesy. A respectful address was made to him on behalf of the Convention, expressive of the sentiments which they cherished on approaching a fellow-citizen, elevated by the voice of a free people to the highest official station in the republic. To which he briefly replied, that it was his happiness to consider himself a citizen; and that he anticipated with pleasure the period when he should retire from public toils, in which he had been occupied during forty years, to enjoy the tranquility of life. He expressed his pleasure at the interview, and signified the high consideration in which he held the Convention. He observed that he should express his sentiments in a more formal manner, by a written communication. The convention then took leave of him, and returned to the meeting house.

A son of Murat, late king of Naples,

PAYETTEVILLE PRICE.

Cotton, 8 to 10^{1/2}; flour, fine, 7; superfine, 7 1/2; wheat, 1 2/5; whiskey, 40; peach brandy, 50; a 75; apple do. 45 to 55; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 8 1/2; salt, Turks Island, 60 to 65, per 100 bushels; molasses, 30 to 36; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 10; coffee, prime green, 28 to 29; 2d and 3d quality 25 to 27; tea, hyson, 100 to 120; flax-seed 80 to 90; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4; pr. 100 lbs.; iron, 47 1/2 to 52 1/2, pr. 100 lb; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Cotton.—The market has been rather languid through the week, particularly in the lower qualities of Uplands; but this is attributed rather to the scarcity of vessels, and the difficulty of obtaining freight for it, than to any falling off in the demand. The finer qualities are more generally in request at the present moment, for the French market. In Sea Islands but little business has been done—the sales being confined mostly to Cottons of inferior quality—they have gone off at about 20 cents. The stock of Uplands now on hand, is estimated at 11 to 12,000

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The Moors! where'er the Moors impire,
By soul the Moors strain admires—
FOR THE NEW YORK CAROLINIAN.
—
HOPE:
“The Hope, the summer, lingered still behind.”
CAMPBELL.
“A soul on earth is flown,
And kindred all we gone,
Left life’s path to tread alone,
Left the mornin’ cheer!
Left the sweet amaranthine flower!
Left the soul-reviving power,
Left us, in trouble’s darkest hour,
The rugged life-path dream,
The clear affliction’s tearful eye,
Checks’ arrow’s suffocating sigh,
And pain to worlds beyond the sky
What dwells creation’s sire.
Are we not pilgrims, exiles here?
We not at home, our mansion there?
Both not unspelled by instinct clear,
To seek its own, its native sphere,
The deathless soul aspire?

Then ye whom weighty woes oppress,
Ye victim-like of deep distress,
Dove to be earth in loneliness,
“Your better portion trace.”
In rowing long, Oh! fearless soar,
Through glowing orbs your way explore,
In search of him your souls adore.—

Faith points ye to the place.

Draws ‘bove joys and griefs terrestrial,
List these warbling strains celestial
To golden Harps which seraphs strike!
Follow where “the charmer” leads,
Seek the balm that Gilead yields!
See, where opens the door to peace,
Where the mourner’s troubles cease;
See, with aspect mild, benign,
Who bids ye every care resign.

Not with gloom and brow austere,
Inspiring awe and servile fear;
But look parental, smile so sweet,
As draws the mourner to his feet.
Know ye the cure for every ill?
“Tis resignation to His will.

Should friends prove false, or love untrue,
Or ceaseless cares thy course pursue,
Or Fancy’s dreams illude:
Each fitful change thou’lt meet serene,
Through life’s tempestuous, transient scene,
With Faith and Hope endued.

In conscious rectitude arrayed,
The Friend of Souls alone your aid,
Ye’ll meet all ills that would invade,
Unmoved—undaunted—undismayed:
Though all without be dire and din,
The smoteless breast in calm within.

WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Long time ago, Alix was fair,
Long time ago, to lovers dear;
But now with years her form is bent,—
Yet, think she not that youth is spent!!

One day, a mirror’s face displayed
Her ruined features to the maid;
Horrid! she cried; ‘tis wondrous strange,
That looking-glasses thus should change!

Literary Extracts, &c.

TOWER OF BABEL.

Sir Robert Kerr Porter, during his visit to Babylon, made an excursion to the Tower of Babel, the stupendous artificial mountain erected by Nimrod in the plain of Shinar, and on which, in after ages, Nebuchadnezzar raised the temple of Belus. It lies about six miles south-west of Hillah; where it

The present shape and dimensions of this huge mass of buildings, when seen from the east, appears like an oblong hill, sweeping irregularly upwards towards its western aspect, in a broad pyramidal form. It measures at the base 694 yards (2082 feet); at least as nearly that as the dilapidated state of the outline there would allow me to ascertain. On looking towards its eastern face, it extends in width 135 yards, and presents two stages of hills—the first showing an elevation of about 60 feet, cloven in the middle into a deep ravine, and intersected in all directions by furrows channelled there by the descending rains of succeeding ages.—The summit of this first stage stretches in rather a flattened sweep to the base of the second ascent, which springs out of the first in a steep and abrupt conical form, terminated at the top by a solitary standing fragment of brick-work, like the ruin of a tower. From the foundation of the whole pile, to the base of this piece of ruin, measures about 200 feet; and from the bottom of the ruin to its shattered top, about 35 feet. On the western side, the entire mass rises at once from the plain, in one stupendous, though irregular pyramidal hill, broken in the slopes of its sweeping acclivities by the devastations of time and rougher destruction. The southern and northern

fronts are particularly abrupt towards the point of the brick ruin; but in both these views we have a profile of the first stage of the Birs, which I fully described in approaching the eastern face. My advance to the northern steep was much interrupted by large masses of fine and solid brick work, projecting from amongst the far-spreading heaps of rubbish at its base, and which had evidently been part of the original facing of the lower ranges of the pile.

The tower-like ruin on the extreme summit is a solid mass, 28 feet broad, constructed of the most beautiful brick masonry, and presenting the apparent angle of some structure originally of square shape, the remains of which stand on the east to a height of 25 feet, and to the south 22 feet. It is rent from the top to nearly half way to the bottom, unquestionably by some great convulsion of nature, or some even more extraordinary destructive efforts of man. The materials of the masonry are furnace burnt bricks, of a much thinner fabric than most of those which are found east of the river, on the spot to which some writers confine the remains of Babylon. I had not explored that ground when I first visited the Birs Nimrod; but I had seen many of the Babylonian bricks at Hillah, forming the court and walls of the house I inhabited, and which has been brought from the mounds of the ancient great city, to assist in erecting the modern miserable town. The cement which holds the bricks together, that compose the ruin of the summit of the Birs, is so hard that my most violent efforts could not separate them. Hence I failed in discovering if these bore any inscriptive stamps on their surface; marks invariably found where they exist at all, on the side of the brick which faces downwards. Why they were so placed we cannot guess; but so it is in all the primitive remains in ancient Babalon; but in the more modern structures of Bagdad, Hillah, and other places erected out of her spoils, these inscribed bricks are seen facing in all directions. While on the summit of the Birs, I examined many of the fine brick fragments which lay near the foot of the piece of standing wall, to see whether bitumen had been used anywhere in their adhesion, but cement throughout was lime, spread in a very thin layer, not thicker than a quarter of an inch between each brick and its neighbor; and, thin as this cement was laid, it contained a spreading of straw through the midst of it. The standing piece of ruin is perforated in ranges of square openings; through which the light and air have free passage.

The latter admission may have been deemed necessary to preserve the interior of the building from the abiding influence of damp. For, that this towering relic is the remains of what formerly constituted a part of some interior division of the great pile itself, I shall presently attempt to show. At the foot of this piece of wall, on the southern and western sides, besides the minor fragments I have just mentioned, as above similar fine brick-work; some entirely changed to a state of the hardest vitrification, and others only partially so. In many might be traced the gradual effects of the consuming power which had produced so remarkable an appearance; exhibiting parts burnt to that dark hue, seen in the vitrified matter laying about in glass manufactory; while through the whole of these awful testimonies of the fire (whatever fire it was!) which doubtless hurled them from their original elevation, the regular lines of the cement are visible, and so hardened in common with the bricks, that when the masses are struck they ring like glass. On examining the base of the standing wall, contiguous to these transmuted substances, it is found free from any similar changes, in short, quite in its original state; hence I draw the conclusion that the consuming power acted from above, and that the scattered ruin fell from some higher point than the summit of the present standing fragment. The heat of the fire which produced such amazing effects must have burnt with the force of the strongest furnace; and from the general appearance of the cleft in the wall, and these vitrified masses, I should be inclined to attribute the catastrophe to the lightning from heaven. Rugs, amongst the mountains of Armenia.—After flowing in three currents to the southwest, through many a wild glen and rich valley, all unite in one chan-

nel at the foot of the mountains, nearly opposite the source of the Tigris; and thence winding on in full stream south and south-west, in a corresponding course to that of the Tigris, the two rivers form a junction at Corna; and under the appellation of Shetel-Arab, “the river of Arabia,” roll on one noble flood to the Persian gulf, 70 miles south of Bassora. The name of Phragor Euphrates, Josephus describes as derived from words denoting fruitfulness, or dispersion, and either applies to the history of this river. Its course comprehends an extent of 1400 miles, but its width varies considerably during so long a journey:

MARSHAL SOULT.

In our paper of Monday we inserted, says the N. Y. American, among the articles of European intelligence, the fact that Marshal Soult had refused a command in the army destined to act against Spain. The following extract from Las Cases’ Journal may perhaps amuse our readers, and will at any rate furnish grounds for surmising that private reasons may have been the cause of his refusal; for it appears that he is like the famous John of Marlborough, in no small fear of his wife. It is Napoleon who speaks:—*Batt. Pat. 7th May.*

“Soult also had his faults as well as his merits. It will hardly be credited that this man, whose deportments and manners denoted a lofty character, was the slave of his wife. When I learned at Dresden our defeat at Vittoria, and the loss of all Spain through the mismanagement of poor Joseph, (whose plans and measures were not suited for the present age,) I looked about for some one capable of repairing these disasters, and I cast my eyes on Soult, who was near me. He said he was ready to undertake what I wished, but intreated that I would speak to his wife, by whom he said, he expected to be reproached. I desired him to send her to me. She assumed an air of hostility, and decidedly told me that her husband should certainly not return to Spain: that he had already performed important services, and was entitled to a little repose. Madam,” said I, “I did not send for you with the view of enduring your scolding. I am not your husband, and if I were I should not be the more inclined to hear you.” These few words confounded her: she mael, by the name of Birs Nimrod. But the remnant of the captivity, still abiding amongst the waters of Babylon, when they speak of it, call it Nebuchadnezzar’s prison.

BABEL.

Since the days of Alexander, we find 4 capitals at least, built out of her remains; Scilicia by the Greeks, Cresphon by the Parthians, Almada by the Persians, Kufa, by the Caliphs;

with towns, villages and caravansaries without number. That the fragments of one city should travel so far to build or repair the branches of another, on the first view of the subject appeared unlikely to myself; but on traversing the country between the approximating shores of the two rivers, and observing all the facilities of water carriage from one to the other, particularly when scarce a day passed without seeing people digging the mounds of Babylon for bricks, which they carried to the verge of the Euphrates, and thence conveyed in boats to wherever they might be wanted.

In my progress I stopped several times to look at the broad prints of the feet of lions, left plain in the clayey soil; and, by the track, I saw that if we had chosen to rouse such royal game, we need not go far to find their lair. But while actually contemplating these savage tenants, wandering amidst the towers of Babylon, and bedding themselves within the deep cavities of her once magnificent temple, I could not help reflecting on how faithfully the various prophecies had been fulfilled, which relate in the scriptures to the utter fall of Babylon, and abandonment of the place; verifying, in fact, the very words of Isaiah.—“Wild beasts of the desert shall lie there; and the houses shall be full of doleful creatures; owls shall dwell there, and dragons shall cry in the pleasant places.”

THE EUPHRATES.

(On whose banks I had passed so many interesting hours) though not so rapid as its sister stream, is infinitely more majestic, and claims a longer course, rising from three sources, amongst the mountains of Armenia.—After flowing in three currents to the southwest, through many a wild glen and rich valley, all unite in one chan-

nel at the foot of the mountains, nearly opposite the source of the Tigris; and thence winding on in full stream south and south-west, in a corresponding course to that of the Tigris, the two rivers form a junction at Corna; and under the appellation of Shetel-Arab, “the river of Arabia,” roll on one noble flood to the Persian gulf, 70 miles south of Bassora. The name of Phragor Euphrates, Josephus describes as derived from words denoting fruitfulness, or dispersion, and either applies to the history of this river. Its course comprehends an extent of 1400 miles, but its width varies considerably during so long a journey:

FROM THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

“Father forgive them.”

.....Go proud infidel—search the ponderous tomes of heathen learning;—Explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the excellencies of the ancient and the modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—suffering the grossest indignities—crowned with thorns, and led away to die! no annihilating curse breed from his tortured breast. Sweet and mild as the aspirations of a mother for her darling, ascends the prayer of mere his enemies, ‘Father forgive them;’ it was worthy of his origin, and stands with the bright seal of truth that his son was from Heaven! Acquainted have you quarrelled? Friends, have differed? If He, who was pure and mild forgave his bitterest enemies, do you cherish your anger? Brother, if the precept is imperative; you must give—not seven times, but seven. Husband and wives, you are no right to expect perfection in either. To err is the lot of humanity, and will sometimes render your patient unremitting vigilance, your passing control, they are the genial heat governed, they are consuming fires. Your strife be one of respectful attire, and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affection of the heart.—Plant not, but eradicate the thorns, that grow in your partner’s bosom: Above all, let no seeming or revenue and a harbinger in your breast: the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—be in a trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is base to religion. Let him whose heart is sick with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure, and adorned with flowers:—his eye they are no beauty; the flowers from them exhale fragrance. Dark as his soul nature is bed in deepest estable. The smile of beauty lights not up his bosom with it; but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and render him as miserable as he will.

But let his lay his hand upon his heart, and say—“Even as I cast thee from me—Father forgive me as I forgive my enemies”—and sure. Then, indeed, are delightful the sound and the flowers fragrant—then is ear, and the smile of virtuous love to his soul.

THE JEWS.

A rich Jewish doctor has been condemned at Leipsic recently by a most singular providence—a pious student desiring to make a journey to see his friends, pawned to the Jew his testament for half a dollar—in his absence the Jew read it—he was struck with conviction—and on the student’s return, paid him a hundred louis d’ors gratuitously, and begged permission to keep the sacred volume. He has since become a member of the christian church.

Bibles.—A person writes from Pensacola, “We have no preaching, and only a few bibles which I got from the agent for Louisiana, and distributed last summer. There are Americans here who have not seen a bible for twenty, and some for thirty years! Do then help us.”

A bible was given at St. Louis to a Frenchman more than 70 years of age; he had never seen a bible before, and received it with a flood of tears.

Information to the Ladies.—Plaid stiffs will neither shrink nor lose their lustre, by the following simple method of cleaning them: viz, wash them with soap and cold water, and starch and iron them before they are dry.